

THE WAR.

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Immediate Advance of Troops into Virginia.

Nine New York Regiments Ordered to Fort Monroe and Five to Washington.

The Rapid Concentration of Rebel Troops in Virginia.

Threatened Attack on Washington.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS IN PROSPECT.

Arlington Heights to be Fortified by the Government.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

Movements of Jefferson Davis and Gen. Beauregard.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

MORE BRIDGES DESTROYED IN MARYLAND.

The Union Movement in Western Virginia.

Arrest of Mr. Haswell, of the New York Yacht Club, at Harper's Ferry by the Rebels.

Arrival and Departure of the Maine Regiment.

Arrest of Southern Spies in Washington and Chicago.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS—GENERAL CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT FORT MONROE.

It is now understood that an army of fifteen thousand men will be concentrated in and about Fort Monroe. Operations at that point will probably commence simultaneously with offensive movements in the direction of Harper's Ferry and Richmond.

Eight New York regiments are expected to be ordered to Fort Monroe.

Major General Butler will probably take command of the corps to be collected at that post for outside operations.

THE FOURTEEN MILLION LOAN, ETC.

The Secretary of the Treasury is being urged to issue Treasury notes for any balance of the fourteen million loan that might be taken at par. But the probability is that no such contingency will arise, and that the whole amount will be placed at par.

A committee of Union men of Louisville, Kentucky, has been here to express their approbation of the cutting off of Southern shipments, lately ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The embargo will be enforced with the utmost rigor. Armed guard boats will be placed at the command of the collectors of Ohio and Mississippi river cities for that purpose.

The Cabinet has been engaged all day in considering remissions and new appointments in the army. Every secretary handed in a batch of names.

Secretary Chase will not dispose of the loan on Tuesday, as advertised, but postpone it until the Saturday following. There seems to be no trouble about the whole thing taken at par. If it is less than par, Treasury notes and United States stock will be given as security, as Ministers may choose.

O FOREIGN INTERFERENCE TOLERATED.

There has been much comment lately in diplomatic circles upon certain conversations of a very peculiar nature between one of the ministers of a leading European court and the Secretary of State. Governor Seward has hesitated to declare, in very decided language, that no government can tolerate for one moment any interference in the domestic quarrel now existing in this country, but the consequences what they may, such an interference will be met with all the vigor and resources of the government. It is said that this plain speaking of the Secretary of State provoked a smile there more grim than diplomatic.

HAT GENERAL SCOTT THINKS OF GENERAL BUTLER.

General Scott is highly pleased with the movements of Gen. Butler. When the old chief first heard of Gen. Butler's entry into Baltimore and his occupancy of the city, he said, "That is a bold and splendid success, and proves that Gen. Butler is a soldier."

Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, is here. He has announced himself a candidate for either Congress that his constituents may choose to send him to.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF WASHINGTON.

Some of the managers of the Mount Vernon Society, who have any knowledge of the reported removal of the remains of Washington beyond what has been blushed in the newspapers. They reasonably presume that, if the facts were as represented, those in charge of the removal, before now, have so informed them. The removal of the remains of Washington is a matter of great importance, and the privilege of enclosing half an acre in which to bury the remains of the father of our country is a privilege of great value. The remains of the father of our country are now in the possession of the Mount Vernon Association.

Representations made to the Department. It is proposed, for similar reasons, that nearly all, if not the entire military services will be officially discontinued in course of a few days in the secession States.

Correspondent gives, as report, removal of the remains of Washington, and says that it was done on the

ground that the North was about to do the very same thing.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, writing from Culpeper county, May 12, says:—I was told to-day that a report having reached the Virginians that the tomb of General Washington was going to be violated by the republicans, his remains and those of his family were promptly removed to a more central spot in the State, where they will be out of harm's way.

THE BRILLIANT CAREER OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Gen. Butler's rapid and brilliant career has not only induced the President to promote him to the high post of Major General, but he has been ordered to report to Gen. Scott forthwith, for the purpose of conferring relative to future aggressive movements.

Gen. Butler is still in command of the Department of Annapolis; but in order that the President, Secretary of War and General Scott may have the benefit of Gen. Butler's knowledge and advice, Gen. Cadwallader has been placed in command of the army of occupation at Baltimore.

The writer asked General Butler, who he entered Baltimore, "How long he proposed to remain in the city himself?" He replied, "Until peace reigns in Maryland." He has conquered a peace, and is deserving the new honors conferred upon him. He is expected here to-day.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON—HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT, ETC.

Gen. Butler arrived to-night and paid his respects to the President. The interview was highly satisfactory on both sides.

The President is highly pleased with Gen. Butler's movements, and complimented him for his great activity and skill.

If the Baltimoreans are impressed with the idea that Gen. Butler's entry into and occupation of that city is to be the subject of censure, as some of the papers have indicated, they will in due time find out how badly they have been mistaken.

Gen. Butler called to pay his respects to Gen. Scott to-night, but the latter, being engaged upon important matters with several army officers, assigned an hour to-morrow for an interview.

When the President heard to-night that General Butler's promotion and withdrawal from Baltimore were interpreted by some of the people of that city as an act of censure upon the General's conduct, he, with great earnestness, repelled the insinuation, and endorsed for the second or third time General Butler's course in whole and in all its parts.

The Secretary of War to-day, in alluding to General Butler, remarked that he had worked hard and made a splendid record, and he was promoted and called here for consultation.

General Butler is a man who possesses a large and active brain; clear head, and a thorough knowledge of human nature.

The President remarked to a gentleman to-night that General Butler would be placed in a position perfectly satisfactory to himself and in a still broader field of honor. I have reason to believe that the government will commence its aggressive operations at Fort Monroe and in that vicinity. In the meantime the secession forces gathered at Harper's Ferry will be operated upon to the total extinction of the force concentrated there, which is weak in many respects. The more men they collect at that point from date the weaker they will grow, as they are nearly in a starving condition.

SERENADE OF GENERAL BUTLER.

At half past eleven to-night the marine band appeared in front of the hotel where Major General Butler is stopping, for the purpose of serenading him. A large and enthusiastic crowd collected, and in response to repeated calls General Butler appeared, and thanked his fellow countrymen for the kindness they expressed towards him by their presence. He said, the cheers given to Massachusetts were well deserved. The old Commonwealth had done her full duty in this second war of independence, to preserve the constitution and the laws, as she had in the first, wherein she furnished more men and money than all the colonies south of Mason and Dixon's line. That this was a contest to maintain the integrity of the government, and that this Union had cost our fathers a great deal of treasure and a great deal of blood, and let us swear by the bright heavens above us not to part with it for less than the first cost and interest from date. If the twenty-five thousand men now arrayed in the defense of the National Capital should be every one cut off, it would not end the war. If we must come, in six days fifty thousand men would be in the field, and if they were cut off one hundred thousand more would take their place, and so on till the rear guard would be brought up by the women of the North with their broomsticks. We have fought no war, but the government must be preserved at whatever risk, and at whatever cost of treasure and blood. Those who brought on this unholy war must take its consequences. We have not sought it. We believe in the government, and the Union, and the flag, and will protect them all at every hazard and in every place. We will maintain the laws and the constitution, and we will give to every one their rights under the constitution.

The speech was received with enthusiastic cheering.

The first Michigan regiment, Colonel O. B. Wilcox commanding, arrived here to-night. They came through Baltimore.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE AND THE PRESIDENT.

An animated interview took place to-day between General Sickles, who arrived this morning, and the President. It appears that sudden opposition sprung up in certain quarters against the prompt acceptance of General Sickles' brigade. Efforts were making to prevent its being called into service. This news brought the General at once to Washington. He went direct to the President, and asked him in proper language if he approved of the petty intrigues that sought to defeat his patriotic purpose? "I know nothing of them, General," said the President, "and have only this to say, that, whatever are the obstacles thrown in your way, come to me, and I will remove them promptly. Should you stand in need of my assistance to hasten the organization of your brigade come to me again, and I will give you whatever is required. I want your men, General, and you are the man to lead them. Go to the Secretary of War and get your instructions immediately." Such language and conduct on the part of the President could but give a new stimulus to the military spirit of the country, while it is a warning to intriguers and jobbers.

THE NEW YORK TROOPS, ETC.

An order was issued to-day by the War Department for nine of the fourteen regiments, accepted yesterday on the solicitation of the New York Union Committee, to proceed to Fort Monroe, and the other five to repair to Washington.

The concentration of so many troops at the former post is a fact of important significance. It is believed here that Major General Butler will have command in that quarter.

The President to-day promoted Brigadier General Butler and McClellan to Major Generals; Thomas Franklin and Meigs to Colonels, and Colonel Thomas, Brigadier General.

The following appointments have been made—Dr. W. S. Wallace, of Illinois, Paymaster of the Army; Remondier Ackley, Postmaster at Rondout, N. Y.; and Friend W. Smith, Postmaster at Bridgeport, Conn.

The government transport Marion, with army supplies, has arrived from New York.

Occasional arrests are made of persons accused of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The last was that of a man from Alexandria, who, it was shown, had tampered with the government troops and endeavored to persuade them to join the confederate army. He was handed over to await orders from General Mansfield.

STEALING OF THE PRESS BOAT BY DEBERT-ERS AT SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, May 16, 1861.

Three men from company B, of the New York Zouaves, deserted from here last night, taking the news boat belonging to the Press with them. The crew of the boat were hid under the boat house, where it was thought it would be impossible to find them, but notwithstanding, the deserters managed to discover them.

ALL QUIET AT CAIRO.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.

The government received additional intelligence to-day from Cairo. The commanding officer reports everything in most satisfactory condition.

Although they are in daily receipt of information to the effect that an attack from the South will shortly be made, yet no apprehension is entertained that such will be the case. Our forces there, says, are fully prepared, and no doubt is felt of their ability to resist any attack that may be made.

AN OFFER OF A THOUSAND CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861.

S. H. Mix, of Schoharie county, N. Y., arrived here this evening with authority to offer the government one thousand cavalry. Mr. Mix will have an interview with the Secretary of War on the subject.

MAJOR ANDERSON AND COLONEL WEHR.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861.

It is asserted here by friends of Major Anderson that he will not hesitate to leave his resignation to government should the Cavalier Webb, who so recently stigmatized him as a traitor, be raised to the rank of general in the army.

OUR INDIAN RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.

Wm. G. Coffin, of Indiana, has been appointed to the Southern Superintendency of Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. Rector. He left to-day for the country west of the Mississippi with important instructions respecting the welfare of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Chickasaw and other Indian tribes. It is known that the delegates representing them (recently returned home) were, while here, favorably impressed with the friendly feelings of the government for their prosperity. They will be reassured through Mr. Coffin that it is neither designed nor desirable to interfere in any way whatever with their domestic institutions, including slavery, while they will be convinced that it is to their interest to forever remain on terms of peace with the federal government. The public are aware that some of these Indians have been tampered with by the disunionists. The new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole, assiduously applies himself to the work of preserving the quiet of the Indians, generally in view of the dangers to which they are exposed from the designs of white men, who seek through them to further secession interests.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL WESTWARD BY THE REBELS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861.

A gentleman who came in from the Iowa House this evening states that the train that left there for Harper's Ferry returned, the passengers reporting that the secessionists have burned the bridges beyond Frederick. This is evidence that they feared a visit from Gen. Butler.

Passengers who have returned here this morning, who attempted to reach Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, report that two convoys on the road, near Harper's Ferry, have been blown up and the rails removed. They were detained fourteen hours. The rebel troops at that point were hourly expecting an attack.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861.

The Union Defence Committee returned to New York this afternoon.

Thirty of the Firemen Zouaves concluded to-day to absent themselves for a day or two from their camp. Their absence was, however, discovered, and guards sent out to bring them back. Nineteen had been recaptured this evening.

The New Jersey troops are exchanging their muskets for Minie rifles.

Edward T. Doran, a paymaster of the navy, was arrested about ten days ago at Norfolk, and by threats induced to disclose the fact to the rebels that there were twenty-nine thousand dollars government funds to his credit in New York, and give a draft for the amount. A party was dispatched to New York and drew the money. Upon his return Doran was released. He is now here, and will undoubtedly be summarily dealt with.

THE ATTACK ON WASHINGTON DECIDED UPON.

BALTIMORE, May 16, 1861.

I learn from gentlemen who left Washington this afternoon, that the government have received to-day direct and positive intelligence from their agents in the South to the effect that the plans of the South for an attack on Washington were now nearly matured, and that the attack would be made with an overwhelming force.

In consequence of this intelligence a large additional force will be called to Washington at once.

It is said also that General Scott has ordered the immediate occupation of Arlington Heights by a powerful park of artillery.

THE ARREST AND SUBSEQUENT LIBERATION OF MR. HASWELL AT HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, May 16, 1861.

The engineer from New York, who was arrested three days since at Harper's Ferry as a spy, was Charles H. Haswell. I have seen him this afternoon, and learn the following particulars—Being detained at Harper's Ferry for some hours, in consequence of the train not connecting, he was recognized by a person who represented him as an engineer, and consequently a draftsman, and also as a member of the New York Yacht Club, which had been yielded to the federal government. Added to this, Mr. Haswell had given to a person a copy of the New York Herald, in which was a diagram of Harper's Ferry. Upon these allegations he was arrested and placed in the guard house, and after examination at headquarters, was remanded to the guard house and ordered to be furnished with bread and water. Liberty, however, was given him to communicate with his friends.

Colonel Maese, Aid-de-Camp, obtained a revocation of the order confining him to bread and water, and Captain Clark on the second day succeeded in obtaining permission to remove him to private rooms, with liberty to procure his meals from a hotel.

On the evening of yesterday (the 10th) two messages were received at headquarters from the friends of Mr. Haswell, which effected his release, and he is now on his way to New York. He expresses unsolicited gratitude for the kindness shown him by Colonel Maese and McIntosh—Aids to the Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces there—and to Colonel L. W. Washington, Captain W. I. Clark and Lieut. C. S. Harris. The courteous treatment of these gentlemen, and their efforts in procuring his release and mitigating his imprisonment, seem almost to have atoned, in the mind of Mr. Haswell, for the annoyance to which he was subjected. For many weary hours he was confined in a guard house, exposed by windows on three sides to the rude gaze of a crowd who taunted him with words and gestures, prominent among which were threats of the halter. Those insolent procees, which Mr. Haswell attributed rather to a want of discipline on the part of the sentinels, who should have protected him from such treatment.

Mr. H. vindicates his declaration, when examined, that he was not a spy, by declining to give any information as to the number of troops at Harper's Ferry, their condition and the character and extent of their fortifications that have been erected there.

This evening about six o'clock the first regiment of Michigan volunteers, 780 men, Colonel D. B. Wilcox, and three companies from Pennsylvania—in all 1,100 men—arrived via the Northern Central Railroad, and marched through the western section of the city to the Mount Clare depot, and took the cars for Washington. They presented a splendid appearance, were fully equipped and accompanied by the bands. They were received with cheers and other tokens of admiration.

The Philadelphia regiments have a camp near the fort. They are in the order. They were today visited by many officers, who had a pleasant interview with them. They have not yet occupied Federal Hill, but being convenient to it, can readily do so whenever such a course shall be thought expedient.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, May 16, 1861.

The Legislature has adjourned sine die. The Senate passed all the bills which came from the House, and approved of the State administration. Speaker Hall made no speech at the adjournment. Manifestations of regard on the part of the members of the Senate as he descended from the chair were remarkably spontaneous.

INTERESTING FROM MONTGOMERY.

THE REBEL CONGRESS MEETS TO-DAY AT RICHMOND—JEFF. DAVIS WILL TAKE THE FIELD IN PERSON—GENERAL BEAUREGARD NOT WOUNDED—MORRIS ARMS FOR THE REBELS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861.

Advices received here to-day from Montgomery mention, among other important matters, that it had been partially decided that Davis should take command in person of the troops at Richmond. There was considerable opposition to this manifested by several members of the Cabinet, who held that it was the duty of the President to remain at his post at the head of the government; but the fact having been stated that great discontent and uneasiness were among the rebel troops at Richmond and other points, owing to the want of a head in whom they had confidence, has probably already settled the matter so far as Davis is concerned.

My advices further state that the question of changing the seat of government from Montgomery to Richmond was seriously discussed in secret session; but intelligence having been received that government intended to take possession of several points in Virginia—among others Richmond—it was deemed advisable not to go so far north for the present. The seat of government will therefore remain for some time at Montgomery.

I have just seen a gentleman who saw Gen. Beauregard while he was at Richmond. He says the statement that he was wounded at the bombardment of Fort Sumter is without a particle of foundation. He was not in a position at any time during the bombardment where he could have been injured.

The same gentleman states that he was told by Letcher and other responsible parties that large quantities of arms had arrived at New Orleans from Europe, and that orders had been sent to have them distributed at points where they were most needed.

COL. ANDERSON IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 16, 1861.

Col. Anderson arrived this afternoon. He was met at the depot by the Mayor, and the hospitalities of the city tendered.

Col. Anderson replied in a few words. He was then escorted through the principal streets by the citizens and military.

There was an immense throng of the populace generally along the line of march, and Col. Anderson was greeted with a most hearty expression of welcome. He is the guest of his brother, Lutz, Anderson.

At Camp Dennison the soldiers were drawn up in line, and presented arms as the train passed.

COLONEL ANDERSON AND HON. MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1861.

Although every effort was made to guard against the possibility of an error being published, the statement of Colonel Anderson to Governor Curtin, with reference to Hon. Mr. Breckinridge, has since been ascertained that while Colonel Anderson did make such a statement, it was merely as intelligence which he himself derived from a gentleman, and not official information, as the despatch from Harrisburg seemed to indicate.

Colonel Anderson received the intelligence with much warmth, as Mr. Breckinridge was an old personal friend, but it is said he remarked "the news is almost too good to be true." The fact of Colonel Anderson's mentioning the circumstance to Governor Curtin, however, came from an unquestionable source.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861.

The statement of Major Anderson, in his speech at Harrisburg yesterday, that Vice President Breckinridge would accept a post in the Kentucky regiments under his command, has awakened feelings of mingled surprise and satisfaction. It is regarded as a serious blow to the cause of secession.

It is now understood that Col. Anderson derived his information in regard to Hon. John C. Breckinridge accepting a command under him (Anderson) in the Kentucky brigade from a person on the train to Harrisburg, and merely mentioned it to Governor Curtin as a report, and not as a fact.

The report that Hon. John C. Breckinridge accepts a command in the Kentucky brigade, under Colonel Anderson, has taken our community by surprise, and is not generally credited here, although it is said the former gentleman is expected to arrive in this city to-day. Colonel Anderson will arrive here at four o'clock this afternoon, when the fact will be ascertained beyond a doubt.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 16, 1861.

Twelve hundred troops have just arrived by the Northern Central Railroad, and have passed through this city en route to Washington. They embrace the regiment from Michigan and some unarmored companies. No disturbance whatever occurred.

The troops from Ohio and some more regiments from Pennsylvania are hourly expected. There is a fleet of transports at Ferryville ready to bring them on.

The Union men recently accepted on Federal Hill have returned to the Relay House. No movement towards the occupation of Federal Hill has yet been made, but its obvious advantage as a military position will doubtless lead General Cadwallader to occupy it with a portion of his force.

General Cadwallader's headquarters are at Fort McHenry. His troops are encamped between the fort and Locust Point, on open lots. They have tents and camp equipage in abundance, and are well supplied with necessities by the citizens. Both officers and men are more popular with the people than the troops at Federal Hill were.

A report prevails here this evening that How Winans has been released. He was certainly in custody at Fort McHenry this afternoon.

The New York and Massachusetts troops withdrew from Federal Hill this morning, taking half of their battery with them, and returned to the Relay House.

General Cadwallader remains in command of the Baltimore section.

General Butler has gone to Annapolis. He is still in command of the Department of Annapolis, and has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

The Michigan regiment is expected this afternoon.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY, Md., May 16, 1861.

Brigadier General Butler has been promoted to the rank of a Major General, and ordered to report at Washington.

Brevet Major General Cadwallader is to command the Department of Annapolis. It is uncertain whether he will establish his headquarters.

Col. Frost, of the Twentieth regiment New York State Militia, reports his men guarding the railroad, and all well and contented.

The presence of How Winans yesterday created a deep impression upon all. The troops uncovered as he passed along the lines.

Active duties are doubtless to be assigned to Major General Butler.

PASSAGE OF THE LOAN AND APPROPRIATION BILLS BY THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 16, 1861.

The appropriation bill for three millions of dollars for State expenses for the war, as well as the seven million loan bill to the general government, passed both branches of the Legislature to-day unanimously.

The bill for the organization of a Home Guard also was passed.

To-morrow the Legislature, by invitation of the governor, visit and inspect the troops in garrison, which number about three thousand men. It is now doubtful whether the Legislature adjourns finally this week, as the business can scarcely be completed in season.

In Manchester, Mass., last evening, a little child of Francis Chalmers set fire to a can of burning fluid with matches, by which the child and its mother were burned to death.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861.

The Central Committee of Safety met this morning. John S. Carlisle presiding. After an expression of sentiment, it was found to be unanimous in favor of holding the Convention on the 11th of June. Delegates to be selected on the 4th.

The separate State movement also received the endorsement of the Central Committee. They require arms, ammunition and money from friends to the Union to encourage and sustain them.

Capt. Wm. Craig, United States Army, mustered in a new company to-day. One company from Wheelburg landed at Wheelburg island with arms and ammunition. Arms have been supplied to forces already on the island, amounting to some 800. Much depends upon the policy of the administration in regard to reorganizing the new State. If the right of separation is acknowledged, the fact is accomplished, unless the secession element in Western Virginia is more fully aroused than it is now.

A full regiment will be in camp at this point within a few days—all Union men.

The secessionists of Old Virginia have been ordered to leave Wheelburg.

A number of secessionists have arrived from below, and report the temporary detention of a party of Virginians, including Judge Brockenbrough, a member of the Montgomery Congress, at Gallipolis, Ohio.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

St. LOUIS, May 16, 1861.

The testimony in the case of the infant street tragedy on Saturday evening closed yesterday. The following verdict was rendered:—

That six of the persons shot in Walnut street were killed by gunshot wounds, discharged by volunteer United States soldiers, under the command of officers unknown to the jury, and that two of the persons shot at the same time were killed by pistol shots, fired by persons unknown to the jury.

The Keokuk and Quincy papers say that hundreds of Union men have been driven out of Missouri, under orders issued by the Council of the Southern Legion.

A despatch from St. Albert states that Dr. Leivner, residing in Liberty township, near the Orange bridge, has been arrested and sent to Jefferson City for trial by martial law, for raising a company of Union volunteers.

A military encampment of about two hundred State troops, at St. Joseph, mostly armed with guns recently taken from the Arsenal at Liberty, was dispersed on the 13th inst. Enlisting of Union men at the Arsenal continues active, about three hundred having been received yesterday.

It is understood that Hyde Park, in the northern part of the city, has been leased by the government, and that a regiment of troops will be quartered there.

THE MILITARY IN ST. LOUIS—CAPTAIN McDONALD STILL IN CUSTODY.

St. LOUIS, May 16, 1861.

Camp Springs in the western Hyde Park in the northern part of the city, near the reservoir in the north-western part of the city, were occupied by United States troops to-day, as a precautionary and protective measure. The march of the troops through the city was quiet.

Captain McDonald, an effort for whose release was made by habeas corpus, is in Colonel McArthur's camp at Caseyville, Ill. He was taken across the river in a skiff Monday night, and marched under guard to Camp Bissell.

An attempt to rescue the prisoner was made between the Arsenal gate and the river, by a considerable number of persons, but the prompt arrival of reinforcements and a few remarks from Captain McDonald himself prevented trouble.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 16, 1861.

A private from Shippen, Cameron county, named Madison, of the Bucktail battalion, was shot at Camp Curtis accidentally this morning. He died instantly.

George A. McGill, of Chester county, was nominated for Major General of the Pennsylvania Militia this morning by the Governor, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. McGill is a graduate of West Point, and served on General Wm. Smith's staff in Mexico. Subsequently he was Assistant Inspector General of the United States Army. For eight years back, however, he has been a farmer in Chester county.

H. H. Smith